GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3674
ANSWERED ON:21.03.2001
VASECTOMY
A. VENKATESH NAIK;TUFANI SAROJ

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decrease in average of vasectomy cases is much more than the decrease in average of tubectomy in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the number of cases of sterilization in some States has drastically come down;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the details of cases of sterilization performed during the year 2000-2001, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government propose to formulate any special scheme to encourage small family norms; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA)

(a) Acceptance of Vasectomy and Tubectomy has not decreased in the recent period. The total Vasectomy cases during the year 1997-98 was 71,325, which was increased to 88,010 during the year of 1999-2000. In case of Tubectomy it was 4,167,162 duirng 1997-98 and 4,502,560 cases during the year 1999-2000.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Among the States there is no significant decline in the number of cases of Sterilization in the year 1997-98 to 1999-2000.

(d) & (e) State-wise achievements and percentage change in respect of sterilization during last three years and performance during 2000-2001 (April to December) is enclosed at Annex-I.

(f) The Government of India is implementing National Population Policy 2000 in which various promotional and motivational measures for adoption of small family norms have been included.

(g) The various promotional and motivational measures for adoption of small family norms is enclosed at Annex-II.

ANNEXURE-I

State-wise Achievement in respect of Sterilisation during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	Achievements 1998-99	% Change during over 1997-98	% Change 1999-2000 over 1998-99	1997-98	98-99+	1999-2000+	2000-2001+ April - Dec.
1. MAJOR STATES								

1	Andhra-Pradesh	629031	733391	790380	419630	16.6	7.8
2	Assam	12050	14171	25880	6932	17.6	82.6
3	Bihar	195716	135127	215857	37273	-31.0	59.7
4	Gujarat	242364	250379	260223	158700	3.3	3.9
5	Haryana	94042	91219	96443	68341	-3.0	5.7
6	Karnataka	395624	372574	i 413092	310470	-5.8	10.9
7	Kerala	139804	140285	154168	121601	0.3	9.9
8	Madhya Pradesh	367092	358492	407658	170933	-2.3	13.7
9	Maharashtra	571476	532714	558176	454906	-6.8	4.8
10	Orissa	127046	123091	108465	44852	-3.1	-11.9
11	Punjab	108625	113935	126061	61587	4.9	10.6
12	Rajasthan	224140	229019	226272	157220	2.2	-1.2
13	Tamil Nadu	332991	335967	373695	280464	0.9	11.2
14	Uttar Pradesh	307799	346333	377746	189362	12.5	9.1
15	West Bengal	321969	269861	289076	129783	-16.2	7.1

II. SMALLER STATES/U.T.s

1	Arunachal Pradesh	2353	1983	1596	967	-15.7	-19.5
2	Delhi	37699	35159	42241	23317	-6.7	20.1
3	Goa	4158	4358	5101	3816	4.8	17.0
4	Himachal Pradesh	32474	30760	31783	14750	-5.3	3.3
5	Jammu& Kashmir	12510	11471	11040	10578	-8.3	-3.8
6	Manipur	2640	2895	1321	483	9.7	-54.4
7	Meghalaya	1061	1304	1710	1531	22.9	31.1
8	Mizoram	2223	2085	3238	2545	-6.2	55.3
9	Nagaland	545	1552	1233	NR	184.8	-20,6
10	Sikkim	1113	1104	1348	588	-0.8	22.1
11	Tripura	8449	6949	8165	4724	-17.8	17.5
12	A&N Islands	1966	1977	1943	1142	0.6	-1.7
13	Chandigarh	3062	3335	3474	2007	8.9	4.2
14	D&N Haveli	479	587	704	267	22.5	19.9
15	Daman & Diu	536	433	458	375	-19.2	5.8
16	Lakshadweep	33	33	38	28	0.0	15.2
17	Pondicherry	9705	9452	11617	8481	-2.6	22.9

III. OTHER AGENCIES

1	M/0 Defence	18888	17761	18074	12478	-6.0	1.8
2	M/0 Railways	28851	26970	22294	9703	-6.5	-17.3

All India		423851	4206726	4590570	2709834	-0.7	9.14

+ Figures are provisional.

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ANNEXURE-II

PROMOTIONAL AND MOTIVATIONALMEASURES FOR ADOPTION OF THE SMALL

FAMILY NORM AS PER POPULATION POLICY- 2000

The following promotional and motivational measures will be undertaken:

(i) Panchayats and Zila Parishads will be rewarded and honored for exemplary performance in univrsalising the small family norm, achieving reductions in infant mortality and birth rates; and promoting literacy with completion of primary schooling.

(ii) The Balika Samridhi Yojana run by the Department of Women and Child Development, to promote survival and care of the girl

child, will continue. A cash incentive ofRs.500 is awarded at the birth of the girl child of birth order 1 or 2.

(iii) Maternity Benefit Scheme run by the Department of Rural Development will continue. A cash incentive ofRs.500 is awarded to mothers who have their first child after 19 years of age, for birth of the first or second child only. Disbursement of the cash award will in future be linked to compliance with ante-natal check up, institutional delivery by trained birth attendant, registration of birth and BCG immunisation.

(iv) A Family Welfare-linked Health Insurance Plan will be established. Couples below the poverty line, who undergo sterilisation with not more than two living children, would become eligible (along with children) for health insurance (for hospitalisation) not exceeding Rs.5000, and a personal accident insurance cover for the spouse undergoing sterilisation.

(v) Couples below the poverty line, who marry after the legal age of marriage, register the marriage, have their first child after the mother reaches the age of 21, accept the small family norm, and adopt a terminal method after the birth of the second child, will be rewarded.

(vi) A revolving fund will be set up for income-generating activities by village-level self help groups, who provide community-level health care services.

(vii) Creches and child care centres will be opened in rural areas and urban slums. This will be facilitate and promote participation of women in paid employment.

(iii) A wider, affordable choice of contraceptives will be made accessible at diverse delivery points, with counseling services to enable acceptors to exercise voluntary and informed consent,

(ix) Facilities for safe abortion will be strengthened and expanded.

(X) Products and services will be made affordable through innovative social marketing schemes.

(xi) Local entrepreneurs at village levels will be provided soft loans and encouraged to run ambulance services to supplement the existing arrangements for referral transportation.

(xii) Increased vocational training schemes for girls, leading to self-employment will be encouraged.

(xiii) Strict enforcement of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1976.

(xiv) Strict enforcement of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994.

(xv) Soft loans to ensure mobility of the ANMs will be increased.

(xvi) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment has frozen the number of representatives in the Lok Sabha (on the basis of population) at 1971 Census levels. The freeze is currently valid until 2001, and has served as an incentive for State Governments to fearlessly pursue the agenda for population stabilisation. This freeze needs to be extended until 2026.